

Arizona & N. M. Railway Company Lordsburg & Hatchita Railway Co.

Time Table No. 22.

Effective June 21, 1908, Mountain Time

| Train No. 1. South Bound Daily | STATIONS | Train No. 2. North Bound Daily |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7:30 a.m. | Clifton | 6:10 p.m. |
| 8:12 | South Clifton | 8:12 |
| 8:17 | Coronado | 8:17 |
| 8:28 | Yuma | 8:28 |
| 8:45 | Sheldon | 8:45 |
| 8:54 | Duncan | 8:54 |
| 9:04 | Thomson | 9:04 |
| 9:15 | Summit | 9:15 |
| 9:25 | Clifton | 9:25 |
| 10:35 | Lordsburg | 10:35 |
| 11:01 | Robert | 11:01 |
| 11:18 | Bruckman | 11:18 |
| 11:50 | Hatchita | 11:50 |

*Trains stop on signal.
GEORGE A. WAGSTALE,
Superintendent

Paradise Strike of Importance.

The strike made recently by Buford & Myers is increasing in importance as the work of sinking proceeds. The shaft has been timbered to a depth of about 14 feet, and further sinking may now be done.

Timbering was necessary because of the soft ground, which finally led into a small cave. There has been some ore nearly all time, one assay of which showed 16.4 per cent. lead and 4.4 oz. silver. In the bottom of the cave, however, there has been found a pocket or vein of richer ore dipping southward. This ore contains carbonate of lead, also silver, and apparently good values in both, though assay figures on it are not yet at hand.

The extent of the rich ore is not known, but those acquainted with lead ore, after examining the formations including the cave, are of the opinion that a deposit of considerable dimensions is closely by. The occurrence of lead here being more in the form of a pocket than a vein, a description of the extent of the rich ore to date can not be given very accurately. And of course it has not been thoroughly opened up yet. On Thursday, however, solid ore of this class had been taken out of a space about 4 feet square, and to a depth of several feet. The formations are said to be similar to those of the Leadville from which 35 cars of lead-silver ore have been shipped. The Leadville ore averaged 40 per cent. lead and from 7 to 12 oz. silver.

It is the intention of the owners to make shipments to the smelter. The ore is unusually rich in iron, and contains little or no silica or zinc; hence the treatment charges will, it is believed, be light. It is a down hill haul all of the way to the depot at Rodeo, 12 miles, so the transportation expenses would not be heavy.

This property is adjacent to the Black Queen group, on Silver creek, and close to Fink & Shaw.

The El Tigre is Good Payer.

No property in the entire Southwest is better known than that of the Lucky Tiger Combination company, familiarly called El Tigre. It is located twenty-two miles east of the station of Ysabel, on the line of the Nacozari railroad, running from Douglas, Arizona, to Nacozari, Sonora. A good wagon road connects the Tigre with the railroad. The company was organized March, 1903, with 65,000 shares of capital stock, par value \$10. The purchase price of the property was \$850,000, United States currency, of which \$250,000 was paid in stock at par, and the balance, \$600,000, by the sale of the remaining 40,000 shares in the public market.

Comparatively no development work had been done on the mine at the time of this purchase, and on account of the location, scarcity of labor, etc., months elapsed before work of a really substantial nature had begun. A bitter legal contest, lasting over three years, retarded active work, yet today they have thousands of feet of development work done, and an estimated ore reserve of nearly ten millions of dollars. A small concentration mill has been in active operation for some time, and together with the high-grade ore produced, the shipments are today aggregating an approximate net value of \$60,000 monthly.

Work on the new postoffice building is making good progress. Contractor Bashore says that he will have the room ready for the postoffice by the middle of September. D. N. Darling, who has had charge of the brick work on the building, says that he will soon be through with his part of the contract, the only thing now remaining being the placing of the cement floor in the postoffice room. The postoffice is to be heated by steam and for this purpose a furnace will be accommodated in the basement under one of the Tenth street storerooms. Under contract with the government the building is to be ready to receive the postoffice on October 1.—Douglas Am.

Mrs. Norquay's restaurant, under new management, first-class cook. Open day and night. Best of service, Chase creek.

Chronic Diarrhoea Relieved.

Mr. Edward E. Henry, with the United States Express Co., Chicago, writes, "Our General Superintendent, Mr. Quick, handed me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy some time ago to check an attack of the old chronic diarrhoea. I have used it since that time and cured many on my trains who have been sick. I am an old soldier who served with Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley four years in the 23rd Ohio Regiment, and have no ailment except chronic diarrhoea, which this remedy stops at once." For sale by all druggists.

PRICE OF BEEF TO REMAIN HIGH.

Range Cattle Are Pasing and with Them Goes the Low Cost of Meat.

"There will be no more cheap beef. Cheap range is a thing of the past. Cheap cattle and cheap beef must go with the cheap land." Colonel Ike T. Pryor, president of the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas, says the people of America must face the foregoing situation. The high price of beef is not a temporary thing. It is the result of cutting up the cattle ranges into farms. The consumer of meat must pay big prices for beef as a penalty for the breaking of the prairie and settling the new country.

Colonel Pryor lives in San Antonio, Texas, but controls a commission company at the Kansas City stockyards, and spends much of his time there each year.

He has been president of the Cattle Raisers' association three years. The organization is composed of 2500 cattlemen of Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. The members control 5,000,000 head of cattle.

"The number of cattle in Texas is decreasing temporarily," Colonel Pryor said. "The big ranches are cut up into small tracts or farms. After the farms have been improved the farmers will raise more cattle in the same territory than the ranchmen raised, but they will be more expensive to raise and must bring higher prices than the range cattle."

TEXAS KILLED 250,000 CALVES IN 1907.

"On a big ranch a section of land will take care of thirty or forty head of cattle. When that land is turned into a farm it will take care of at least twice as many besides growing some other farm products. But the farmer cannot afford to sell his steer for the old price of grass-fed cattle and prices must be such that he can sell at a profit."

"The best evidence of how the cattle supply in Texas is cut down is the fact that last year more than 250,000 calves were sold for slaughter at the Fort Worth stockyards. Beautiful, white face heifer calves were slaughtered by the thousands and the carcasses shipped east with the hides on. If there had been plenty of range those calves would have been saved to grow up."

"While many big ranches have been cut up, not many have disappeared entirely. Take a ranch of 100,000 acres, for instance. The owner sells 20,000 acres to a speculator, who, in turn, cuts the tract up and sells it to farmers in small tracts. Then he sells another 20,000 acres to some one else. The result is that he still has a ranch and of course a corresponding reduction of range cattle must follow."

EVOLUTION OF THE CATTLE COUNTRY.

"The first ranches cut up were those where the ranchman owned the alternate sections. The state owned the other section and when the lease expired the state sold the land and there was nothing for the cattleman to do but sell his alternate section. The C. C. Slaughter ranches have been cut up as much as any. The Capitol Syndicate ranch has been cut in two by the sale of its lands to farmers. You will remember that the state capital was built by a syndicate that received 3,000,000 acres of land for erecting it. More than half that land has been sold for farms and small ranches."

Many wonderful changes have been made. I am yet a young man, but I have driven cattle from Texas to Montana when I did not see a fence or a settler's house between the Arkansas river and the Platte. First, we crossed Kansas as far east as Wellington and Ellsworth, then we crossed about Dodge City, then at the state line. Now when a Texas man wants to send cattle to Montana he sends them by rail.

"Once when we intended to cross the Arkansas about Dodge City, a herd of buffaloes turned us from our course and we had to cross at Great Bend. I will not tell you the story for publication, because the younger generation will not believe there ever were so many buffaloes in the world."

"Texas will be a greater cattle state than ever after it is cut up into farms, but for a few years it will not show so large an output of cattle. The farmers will start raising grain. They will get to raising cattle when their farms are improved, and some day Texas will ship more farm cattle than it ever did range cattle."

"But the cattle will bring better prices on the hoof, and of course the beef will cost more to the consumer."—Kansas City Star.

Prof. Carl von Noorden, one of the greatest medical experts in Europe, has uttered an emphatic protest against wives who overfeed their husbands. Addressing a number of prominent scientists on the subject of "Food and Nourishment," professor von Noorden declared that the reason so many men begin to get fat immediately after they have married is because their wives give them their favorite dishes on every possible occasion. In order to keep slim, said Prof. von Noorden of persons should avoid butter, cream and sweets, and eat bread and potatoes in moderation only. Lean meat and large quantities of green vegetables, salads, and raw or cooked fruits should form the principal part of their diet.

Granulated Sore Eyes Cured.

"For twenty years I suffered from a case of granulated sore eyes, says Martin Lloyd of Henrietta, Ky. In February, 1903, a gentleman asked me to try Chamberlain's salve. I bought one box and used about two-thirds of it and my eyes have not given me any trouble since." This salve is for sale by all druggists.

Decisions On Mining Industry.

The mere placing of a tent and a few tools and a small supply of provisions upon a placer mining claim are not sufficient alone and of themselves to constitute actual possession. But where a prospector has in good faith temporarily gone away from his claim for the purpose of purchasing provisions or supplies or for any other temporary purpose, intending to return and resume his actual occupation, possession is not to be construed to be an abandonment of his right to the ground and another entering upon the claim during such temporary absence could not initiate any right thereto.—Charles vs. Kelly, Alaska; 156 Federal 435.

MINING PARTNERSHIP.

To constitute a mining partnership it is necessary that the joint owners of the mine actually engage in working the mine or in the business of operating the mine. The mere cotenancy of two or more persons in a mining scheme is not of itself sufficient to constitute them mining partners. But it is not essential that all the tenants join in the work of mining in order to establish a partnership; that relation may be established among such of the joint owners as actually engage in the working or mining operations. The joint owners not so joining in the work are left to their rights and chargeable by their duties as cotenants only.—Mader vs. Norman, Idaho; 92 Pacific 672.

MINING PARTNERSHIP; AUTHORITY OF PARTNERS.

When a partnership for the location of mining claims was practically without funds necessary to carrying on the enterprise, a member of the firm was held to have authority, in good faith, to convey certain townsite surface rights embracing such claim, in consideration that the grantee would perform the location work necessary to hold the claim.—Costello vs. Scott, Nevada; 93 Pacific 1.

MINING CLAIM; JOINT OWNERS; CONVEYANCES.

Two persons were equal owners of mining claims by virtue and right of discovery and location. One of the owners conveyed a one-fourth interest and the other a three-fourths interest of such claims to a mining corporation; thereafter, under judgment and decree, the mining company reconveyed to such original owners by separate deeds the same share or interest in the mining claims that each had heretofore conveyed to it. It was held that the conveyance by such joint owners and the reconveyance to them did not effect or destroy the original, equal ownership in the mining claims.—Ames vs. Howes, Idaho; 93 Pacific 35.

LOCATION OF MINING CLAIM; NOTICE.

The sixty days within which the locator must perform his location work begin to run from the date of the discovery of mineral and posting of his discovery notice; and a locator cannot extend his time to do his work by changing the date on his discovery stake, or by renewing his notice of discovery. There cannot be two discoveries of the same thing by the same person, and the law having fixed the time in which the work must be performed, the locator has no power or authority to extend or enlarge that period for his own convenience. If the discovery shaft is not completed within the legal time, it is mere folly to pull down the old notice and put up another of a later date, as the 60 days begins to run from the date of discovery, and no self-serving act of the locator can enlarge the time. The exact rule may be stated thus: The locator is not permitted to re-enter and out himself predicating such re-entry and outenter on his own delinquency, permitting him to re-enter and out himself periodically to save the necessity of developing his claim. To permit the original locator the power within himself to make effectual a forfeiture arising from his own delinquency by perfecting a relocation is to place in his hands the extraordinary privilege of holding mineral lands perpetually without doing any location work whatever.—Ingemarson vs. Coffey, Colorado; 92 Pacific 908.

Why Wait For Others?

Many really promising mining camps in the west are kept in the background, and their development and advancement are slow merely because mine owners and holders of prospects are content to postpone development until they see what success rewards the efforts of their neighbors. This class seems to overlook the fact that if the claims they own are possessed of any value they are worthy of exploitation. Waiting for the transformation of adjoining property into a profitable producer does not tend to the development of a camp. The success of one property does not necessarily mean that the next claim is a banana; and yet a little systematic and intelligent work may prove that it is the best of all.

WOMAN'S RELIEF

"Cardul did wonders for me," writes Mrs. H. C. Larson, of Olathe, Ia. "I had female trouble for 8 years. I had displacement, which increased my suffering, the doctor could only relieve me at times. Now, I am so much better, I hardly know when my time begins or when it ends."

At All Druggists

WRITE FOR FREE ADVICE, stating age and describing symptoms, to Ladies Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. B 23

SATISFACTION AND NOURISHMENT IN EVERY FOOD MADE WITH BARKLEY'S BEN-HUR STRICTLY PURE BAKING POWDER

Contains no alum or phosphate of lime, is strictly pure, being made from pure cream of tartar (derived from California grapes), and highest grade bicarbonate of soda.

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the two, and it might be enabled to find a place on the shipping list long before its neighbor, upon which active work is under way. In a certain sense it is really cowardly for the claimholder to sit idly by in anticipation, while his more energetic neighbor is working day after day in doing exploratory work. A camp of non-workers is no good, no matter how rich the mineralization may be, and the drones of the district fail to realize the fact that a strike does not make a mine, and that even two or three mines do not make a great district.

The waiting class did not make Goldfield; and in the early history of this great camp claimholders did not stand around to see if a few hustlers met with success. On the contrary, every man got in and dug, and almost unprecedented success was the consequence. In other districts of the west all is activity and progress; and not because the surface showing is better than in the case in other districts, but because claim owners have the courage of their convictions, and believe the property they possess is as good as any to be found in the camp, and they do not rest until they have demonstrated the correctness of this belief.

What the mining camps of the west need are workers; not waiters.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

Documents Filed For Record.

Following is a list of documents filed for record at the county seat, compiled by Abstractor Fred Dysart: Crawford Gold Mining company files proof of labor on 21 claims in Gold Hill district.

Sierra de Oro gold mining and milling company files amended location of 17 claims in Greenlee district.

John G. Keppler to Dell M. Potter, deed \$10, land in lots 1 and two west of San Francisco river, sec. 7, twp. 4 s, r. 30 e.

Geo. R. Brown to Dell M. Potter, deed \$10, lot east of road and south of Sidebottom lot in North Clifton.

C. I. Jay locates Pinto mine, 18 miles east of mouth of Blue river.

Sierra de Oro mining and milling company files amended location of 1 placer claim in Greenlee district.

A. O. Lamoreaux, Jr., and wife to A. T. Pollock, deed \$200, 3-4 a s of lot 1 blk 27, Thatcher.

Len Scott, R. E. Moore, T. E. Caldwell and J. M. Erickson incorporate Southwestern Brokerage Co., office Morenci, capital stock, \$50,000.

Thomas Sirianni locates Tinagaz mine in Copper mountain district.

O. J. Cotey files proof of labor for 1907-8 on 12 claims in Copper Mountain district.

Juan Saltero and wife to W. G. Scott, bill of sale \$650, dwelling 152A on concentrator No. 6 hill.

David A. Despain and wife to Geo. A. Gourley, deed \$950, 5-15 a in nw cor. sec. 12, twp. 7 s, r. 25 e.

Thomas Hughes and wife to Arthur Ellis and wife, deed \$500, lots 1 to 14, blks 22 and 23, Safford.

Thomas Blake and wife to H. S. Palmer, deed \$70, 10, 10 blk 2, Park's add., Solomonville.

J. T. Davidson locates Black Colt mine in Table mountain district.

W. F. Morris to Felipe Maese, bill of sale \$100, house 105 A. C. Co. Morenci.

Felipe Maese to Licato Calogero and one, bill of sale, \$504, same as above including chairs, stove, etc.

J. H. Nuttall, mayor, to Lydia Drolinger, deed \$1, lot 3, blk 7, Pima county.

Geo. H. Gale and wife to Elizabeth Gale, deed \$1, 13.35 a in sec 32, twp 8 s, r. 32 e.

NOTICE.

The ERA will honor no orders given against the company by employee. Those who accept orders in the future do so on their own responsibility. ERA PCB. Co. Dated Aug. 10, 1908.

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